Segregation — 1911

Efforts at legal segregation of the races have been made in Richmond, Va., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., New Orleans, La.

Dallas Texas 4-6-11

SIGNS NEW ORDINANCE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—Mayor J Barry Mahool has again signalized his hostility to the race by signing the new segregation ordinance. The new measure does not allow any colored people to move into white neighborhoods, and for churches and other places of public assembly to be located therein in the future. It does not affect existing conditions, and as a pretense of being fair, the law is made to apply to the whites also. A penalty of $50 a day awaits any who violate its provisions.

The defeat of Mahool for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination last week by nearly 10,000 majority was especially gratifying to the colored people here, although his successful opponent, James H. Preston, has already started a tirade against the Negro. Many of the colored men who favored Mahool as against the Republican candidate, E. Clay Timanus, four years ago, will vote for Timanus this time.

FIRST SUIT FILED

4-24-11

Baltimore's New Segregation Ordinance to Be Tested by the Congregation of King's Apostles Holy Temple.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Baltimore, Md., August 23.—The first suit brought in the courts to test the new segregation ordinance recently passed by the City Council was filed this week in Circuit Court No. 2 by Attorneys Hawkins & McMechen. The plaintiffs are the King's Apostles Holy Temple, incorporated, and Carrie V. Gurry, its rector. The members are colored. They want an injunction restraining the Police Board and Marshal Farnan from interfering with their services at the temple, 581 Laurens St.

The bill states that the members of the temple bought the property on Laurens street to hold it as a place of worship and as a residence for its rector. The bill states that permission to hold services was sought at the City Hall and the applicant was directed to the Marshal of Police. The applicant was further directed, it is said, to apply to the Police Board, and the result was that no one seemed to have the power to issue the permit.

Services were held in the temple on Sunday and the bill states that patrolman Yeagle stopped in and threatened to make an arrest if the services were not stopped. The eighth section of the segregation ordinance prohibits the use as a church of a private dwelling not used for the purpose at the time of the passage of the ordinance without securing a permit from the proper authorities.

SEGREGATION CASE THROWN OUT OF COURT

Judges Harlan and Duffy Declare Title of Law Defective

NEGROES WIN FIRST VICTORY

City Councilman West Has Announced His Intentions of Drafting Another Law—Chagrined Over Defeat.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-7-11

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—The sponsors for the West segregation law were given a temporary setback Saturday when Judges Harlan and Duffy, sitting in the Criminal Court, declared that the law confining colored people to certain sections of the city was invalid because the title of the law was defective.

The validity of the obnoxious law was questioned in the Criminal Court this morning Saturday, when several white attorneys filed demurrers to indictments made under the law.

State's Attorney Owens concurred in the decision of the two judges, which follows:

We agree with the state that by reason of the fact that the title of the ordinance violates Section 221 of the City Charter, in that the subject embraced is invalid and the demurrer to the ordinance, framed upon the same, will have to be sustained.

Whether it is possible to pass a valid ordinance providing for the segregation of the white and colored races in their places of residence is a question of great importance, but is one which, in our judgment, ought to be decided when an ordinance otherwise void is placed before the court.

There will be a new law drafted, and City Councilman West, the father of the law just declared invalid, has engaged Attorney William L. Marbury to draft a new ordinance. Marbury is one of the best known lawyers in the state, and is somewhat noted for his anti-Negro views. He was the attorney for the Democrats in the case, which resulted in the United States Circuit Court declaring the "grandfather" clause in the Annapolis municipal election law void, and declared to the court that it was his opinion that the 14th and 15th amendments were not legally adopted.

EJUDICE IN NAVY.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Newport, R. I., May 30.—The New England African Methodist Episcopal Conference voted here Saturday to advise the Secretary of the Navy "that there has come to our knowledge that there exists at navy recruiting stations an impossibility for Negroes to enlist except as coal passers or mess attendants, that the Negro is discriminated against aboard the receiving ships Hancock at New York and Franklin at Norfolk, that on several battleships the Negro is segregated and that he has no opportunity to parade or rise. It is petitioned that these conditions be investigated."

WHITE OWNERS ARE RIDICULED

Latest Agreement to Exclude Negroes From Section a Farce

MADE A LAUGHING STOCK

Colored Residents Well Aware that Covenant Filed is Illegal and Unconstitutional

WEAK POINTS IN DOCUMENT

Colored Real Estate Dealer Asserts That White Owner is Always Responsible for "Negro Invasion."

Date 2-23-11

In their ludicrous attempt to make West 136th street, between Lenox and Eighth avenues, a little spot uninhabited by Negroes, although three colored families already live in the block between Lenox and Seventh avenues, the white property owners have made themselves the laughing stock of the colored residents of the neighborhood as well as many real estate dealers and lawyers, who look upon the actions of the owners in signing an agreement not to sell to Negroes for the next fifteen years a big farce.

Knowing that it is illegal and unconstitutional to deprive the Negro of the right to buy property in certain sections on account of their color, announcement in the daily press that ninety-one white property owners had met Friday and filed in the Register's office in the Hall of Records a voluminous document binding themselves not to sell their property to Negroes, was received with amusement. The ninety-one signers are said to represent eighty-five per cent. of the property owners. The property owners who did not sign the agreement, amounting to fifteen per cent., are not bound by the terms in the pact, and are at liberty to dispose of the property as they see fit, which they will very likely do.

The Latest Farce Comedy.

The latest farce comedy, "How to Keep Negroes Out of West 136th Street, is being very much enjoyed by the colored residents of Harlem. While they have heretofore regarded the efforts of the principals as a huge joke, the property owners did not make themselves ridiculous until last Friday, when they filed the covenant and made known the clauses in the document, which even limits the number of colored servants each signer should have. As the colored residents on West 136th street and the white owners who did not sign the agreement are in no manner bound by the curious document, there is not much reason to believe that less colored servants will be employed on the street than in the past.

One of the white property owners who refused to sign the covenant, in speaking of the servant question was heard to remark that half of the signers need not bother about the employment of colored servants, as their finances will prevent them from even hiring one.

Document That Has Caused Amusement.

A part of the document which has provoked so much amusement reads:

The property owners bind themselves not to allow any part of their premises to be occupied in whole or in part by any Negro, mulatto, quadroon or octoroon of either sex either as a tenant, guest, boarder, or occupant in any other capacity, way or manner. Tenants of each house or flat may not employ more than "one male and one female Negro or two Negresses," mulattoes, quadroons or octoroons to perform the duties ordinarily performed by a household servant." There may be, in short, only one black man servant to each family. Some of the signers of the document are owners of apartment houses. The document doesn't forbid their employing Negro elevator boys, but no house may have more Negro bellboys, janitors, cleaners or private servants in it than it has families of whites.

The 91 property owners agree that any one who breaks the covenant will render himself or herself liable to equity proceedings, injunction proceedings and damage suits by the others.

The covenant is legalized by the payment of the customary technical dollar by each of the signers. To prevent the covenant being declared unconstitutional the property owners take care to state they have no desire "to preclude or prevent Negroes or citizens of African descent from occupying the premises because of their color or race."

Views of Colored Real Estate Dealers.

Colored real estate dealers, including Nail and Parker, Philip A. Payton, Jr., and John M. Royall, have no hesitancy in declaring that the agreement formed by the white owners is a crude and illegal document which puts the signers in a ridiculous light. That the covenant would be declared unconstitutional if ever taken to court is the unanimous opinion expressed.

One prominent young real estate broker in referring to the charge that colored real estate dealers resort to blackmail in sections occupied solely by white people, made the following state-

NOW IT IS RICHMOND

City Council Considering Segregation Ordinance—White Priest Speaks Against Measure in Behalf of Catholic Church.

3-8-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Richmond, Va., March 7.—Last week the Council committee on ordinance, charter and reform of the city held a meeting and by a unanimous vote recommended to the City Council the Vonderlecker segregation ordinance, which restricts the ownership of property to this extent: That no white person shall reside in a block where the majority of the residents are colored, and that no colored people shall live on a block where the white people are in majority.

John Mitchell, Jr., led a delegation of the most representative citizens of the race, who spoke against the measure. Mr. Mitchell said that there was no necessity for such a law, as the races were well segregated, and that the Negro only wanted desirable property in localities that was conducive to good health and the ideals of a desirable American citizen. He said that owing to the large increase of the Negro population that the race in the city was compelled to enlarge its residential section.

Rev. Father Hannigan, whose church is doing good work for the uplift of the Negro in Richmond, spoke against the measure and exhibited the Christian spirit of a true man. He spoke of the un-Christian-like attitude of the lawmakers and said that the salvation of the black man's soul was according to the doctrine of his church as important as that of the white man's, and, for that reason he had devoted his life the last twenty years in Christian service among Negroes and for whom he was not ashamed.

He paid a tribute to the Negro and impressed the committee with this fact, that he was eminently fitted in giving his opinion as to the worth of the Negro in his development. He said that he spoke for the Catholic Church and raised the question concerning the buildings now occupied by Christian organizations which would be affected by the discriminating law. His utterances in the defense of the people for whom he was devoting his life were significant.

W[illegible]GRESSIVE

Race Owns Property Valued at Over $4,000,000 in the Creole City.

South Western 4-22-11

New Orleans (Special).—An interesting negro business directory has just been put on the market here. The directory brings to light some arithmetic columns very flattering to the negro population of the Creole city. The

directory declares that there are not fewer than 90,000 colored people in the city; that their property is valued at $4,000,000. They pay more than a half million dollars in taxes. This is contrasted with the situation 50 years ago, when the negroes owned practically nothing here. Then again the Advertiser shows that the colored people are educating their children, that 75 per cent. of them can write their names and 60 per cent. can read and write.

In the industries in New Orleans, the negro is very largely master. Sixty per cent. of the hard labor, the Advertiser declares, is done by negroes; 80 per cent. of the bricklayers are negroes, 60 per cent. of them carpenters, and most of the caterers and butlers of the city are negroes.

The property figures are also encouraging. There are individuals, says the directory, whose checks would be honored at $75,000. The church property is assessed at $300,000, while the colored people own a private office building valued at $200,000.

BUY PROPERTY JUST THE SAME

Agreements of Whites Not to Sell to Colored People Ineffective

NEEDLESS AGITATION

N. Y. Age - 12-14-11

Negroes Purchasing Property in So-called Restricted Districts Despite Many Pledges

INVASION TO CONTINUE

So Think Members of Real Estate Brokers Exchange—Negroes to Occupy Section From 131st to 145th Streets.

Although organizations to prevent the settling of colored citizens in certain owners in certain sections in Harlem mushrooms over night, and some of the daily papers are charitably inclined enough to give much space to aims and objects of these organized bodies, the Negroes of Harlem are regarding the antics of the white property owners with unconcealed amusement and view the incident as a huge joke. So lightly do they regard the agreement made by the various organizations that they are buying property in the so-called restricted sections where pacts have been entered into to keep the Negro out.

Before many months have passed those who originated what they consider a strategic move to keep the colored citizens from living in certain sections of Harlem will find that all their mental and physical energy so freely contributed to the movement, and the publicity given their pet scheme in the daily papers, have been for naught, and that the colored invasion goes merrily on.

In telling of how the white property owners in certainn sections in Harlem meet and pledge themselves not to rent, lease or sell to Negroes, which instrument is usually filed in the Register's office, the papers never mention that there are a number of white owning property who refuse to become a party to such agreement, and who at the first opportunity make overtures to colored real estate men to dispose of their property to Negroes. From one or two sales made recently, yet unknown to the members of different organizations, it also appears that there are some who, even after th have pledged themselves not to rent or sell to colored people, become afflicted with a mental wandering and apparently unmindful of the agreement entered into, sell or make an effort to sell to Negroes, knowing full well that if the agreement is taken to court it would not stand the acid test of the law.

Discuss Negro Invasion.

At the meeting of the Real Estate Brokers' Exchange last week the settling of Negroes in large numbers in Harlem was discussed and the conclusion reached that no matter how much agitation the white property owners made the colored population would continue to invade the restricted territory. It was the unanimous opinion of the real estate men that before the invasion by Negroes stopped the whites would be forced to give up that section between 131st street on the south and 145th street on the north, and from Fifth avenue on the east to Eighth avenue on the west.

Colored real estate brokers assert that the white property owners hurt themselves by agitating that Negroes be restricted from occupying houses in certain sections of Harlem, and that such publicity in the daily papers has done more harm than good. "Agitation of any kind does not tend to promote business," stated one broker to an AGE representative, "and if the property owners in Harlem are asked to decrease their mortgage it is due to the fact that the whites have made so much unnecessary noise that the people who buy mortgages are not disposed to put money into real estate where there is so much undue discussion."

Despite the clamor of whites that the property in Harlem has decreased in value the city officials do not seem to take a similar view, as the recent assessment shows that instead of having to pay less taxes the property owners have to pay more.

THE MINISTER'S PART IN BUSINESS UPLIFT.

The encouragement which the Negro ministers have given by timely words from their pulpits and in such publications as they control to the business growth and expansion coincident with the organization of the National Negro Business League is creditable to them as the moral leaders of the people, which it is a pleasure to acknowledge.

The business education in which the Negro ministers have had to the upbuilding of their great church denominations and educational institutions has been more helpful, perhaps, than the business training received in Negro fraternal and benevolent societies. The training has been of a character that could not have been gotten in any other way, as the business enterprises of the country were closed against the Negro people, where such training is to be obtained—the practical training which, supplemented by that of the schools, has given the United States a pre-eminent position in the politics and commerce of the world.

But it is a fair statement of the situation that the practical work which the Negro ministers are called upon to do, as an object lesson to the people, has not so far been touched by them. The ministers should readily see that mere preachment no longer suffices as the work needed to be done by them. The parish and community work which has given the Catholic Church so much power and enabled it to exercise such great influence over the masses, on this continent and in Europe, is due in the main to the fact that the poor and the wealthy, the laborer and the business man, have been regarded by the church as equally the beneficiaries of its influence for the promotion of the common good.

It is the hope that the Negro ministers will give more attention to the business growth and expansion of their membership in the future than in the past. They could do this to advantage from the purely selfish point of view, if for no other, as a well-to-do, a prosperous membership, is more helpful, more to be desired, than an impoverished one. Let pulpit and press work together in the future as in the past to get the Negro a more solid foundation in the good things of earth.

ment to a representative of THE AGE:

"The colored real estate dealers are being accused of bringing about colored invasions in sections occupied by white people, a charge which is untrue. It is some white owner in the district who wants to get a good price for his property who starts all the trouble. No colored person could buy a house of a white owner unless the latter agreed to it. No colored real estate dealer could act as broker in the transfer of the property unless the white owner was a party to the deal.

"In almost every instance white property owners use the daily papers for their scheme and have it published that 'Negroes are going to invade the neighborhood.' Colored real estate dealers are refusing to become a party to these schemes.

"The two families that recently purchased property in West 136th street did not buy with a view to blackmail nor with any intent to start trouble. They liked the property, and having the money, bought it. The fact that they have refused to sell should be proof positive that they did not make purchases with any idea of speculating.

"One of the latest forms of Negrophobia to-day is the effort being made in different parts of the United States to segregate the Negro. The throwing out of court of the Baltimore ordinance a few weeks ago, followed by the defeat of a segregation measure in Kansas City, Mo., should show these ignorant New Yorkers what a foolish job they have undertaken. As long as Negroes have money and are respectable they will continue to buy property wherever they desire, and no agreement or law can stop them."

Segregation

MANY WHITES EVICTED.

The Seventh District Municipal Court was crowded Monday with white tenants who had been dispossessed by Nail & Parker, acting as real estate agents for St. Philip's Church, which recently purchased apartment houses on the north side of 135th street, between Lenox and Seventh avenues. Over seventy white defendants were present, and they told Magistrate Davis that they did not see why they should move because colored people bought the property. Magistrate Davis gave them until Friday to vacate the premises, and ruled that the agents could dispose of the houses according to their own desires.

BALTIMORE'S THIRD MEASURE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 5-4-11

Baltimore, Md., May 9.—The third segreation measure has just become a law here. The first law was declared invalid by the courts, the second was repealed and reenacted with several amendments as the basis for the new law. The new measure prohibits colored schools, churches and homes from being located in exclusive white blocks and, vice versa. Houses to be built in the future must be either for white or colored people, to be determined according to the agreement reached by the other property owners in a block. A penalty of $50 a day is provided for any violations of the measure.

NO SEGREGATION FOR KANSAS CITY

Measure Defeated Last Week in Lower House of Council

DECIDED BY PARTY VOTE

Only One Democrat Voted With Republicans to Uphold Recommendations of Committee

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY

Defeat of Uniust Measure in Kansas City Follows Throwing Out of Court of Baltimore Ordinance.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-16

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—In the lower house of the council last week the proposed measure advocating the segregation of the whites and blacks in Kansas City was defeated.

The ordinance, which had been introduced by Alderman C. J. Gilman, was returned to the lower house by the Public Improvement Committee with the recommendation that it not pass. After considerable argument relative to the validity of the measure, the position of the committee was sustained by a strict party vote, Alderman Thomas J. Pendergast being the only Democrat to vote with the Republicans.

In giving his views on the measure Frank N. Cleeton, chairman of the Public Improvement Committee, said:

The committee gave three public hearings on the ordinance and I feel safe in saying that every person, black or white, who appeared before us was inspired by some selfish or personal interest. We were given no good reasons why it should be passed. If a wrong has been done anyone it has been because of some unscrupulous real estate dealer who sells property in an exclusive white district to a Negro. Personally I am opposed to segregating a race of people and further oppressing them. I am not inviting a Negro to come and live next door to me, but I will do nothing to keep him from coming. If he does come and I don't like it I will sell out and move away.

Effect of Defeat of Baltimore Ordinance.

The throwing out of court of the Baltimore segregation ordinance several days ago is said to have caused the supporters of the measure no small amount of anxiety, and after the vote had been taken several attributed the defeat of the Kansas City measure to the action of the court in declaring the Baltimore ordinance to be invalid.

Aldermen C. S. Bramblee and A. I. Beach, members of the Public Improvement Committee, said the ordinance was a move in the right direction, but gave as reasons for reporting unfavorably that the ordinance was a copy of one recently passed in Baltimore which, within the last week, had been declared unconstitutional. They said they did not feel like recommending an ordinance which would prove invalid.

"Under the police powers and laws of this state," said C. J. Gilman, father of the ordinance, "that ordinance can be enforced if passed. I took legal counsel on it before introducing it and what made it faulty there may not affect it here. When a whtie man comes to Kansas City and invests his all in a little home he is not in a position to sell out and move when a Negro buys and moves in next door to him. That act will depreciate his property and he has a right to be protected. I am not trying to segregate the Negro man."

In reply, Alderman Cleeton claimed that Negroes could club together and buy the majority of property in most any fashionable district and nothing on earth could stop them from occupying it under the wording of the Gilman ordinance.

Alderman Miles F. Bulger said his vote for the ordinance would be his first against a committee report. He said he had a personal reason, a Negro once having moved into a house next to that occupied by the alderman's mother. The case still is in litigation, he said. While supporting Alderman Gilman, Mr. Bulger accused the former of "grandstanding, playing politics and to the gallery," and said he had been "resoluting for the last three years and never made good in a single instance."

NEGROES DISPOSSESS WHITES

BLACK CONGREGATION OF WEALTHY CHURCH BUYS TWENTY SIX-STORY APARTMENT HOUSES FOR PARISHIONERS.

Mont. Age 4-2-11

NEW YORK, April 1.—St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, a wealthy negro congregation in upper New York, has just purchased a block of twenty six-story apartment house biulings, and will dispossess the 220 white families, who are now tenants, to make places for parishioners.

The price paid for the property was $620,000 and the investment is expected to net the church a net income of slightly more than 6 per cent.

Jap Waiters Succeed Negroes

The Japanese waiters are now employed on the Great Northern Railway dining cars and it is said that several more Negro crews will be laid off, as there are many more Japs on route from Seattle to take their places. It is probable that the "traveling bootblacks" will be replaced by Chinamen. —Minneapolis Twin City Star.

CAN'T RESTRICT NEGROES

Segregation Ordinance as to Residences in Norfolk Held Illegal.

Mont. Age 10-26-11

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 25.—The new segregation ordinance restricting the residents of negroes to certain streets and localities was declared unconstitutional by Justice Duncan today. The court held the question was one of taste rather than law. The case was appealed and will go to the supreme court.

MAKING IT PAY.

For some time good colored people in Harlem have been annoyed with the vicious activities of a fellow by the name of Taylor. Taylor busied himself some months ago and got an agreement signed by the property owners in West 136th street in which provision was made for holding all property in that block against either colored renters or colored buyers. Several weeks after the agreement was filed, Nail and Parker bought $600,000 worth of that block and put in the name of a colored church corporation. Taylor reared up and pitched without ceremony.

We heard of Taylor next through the Harlem *Home News*. He made an attack upon colored people generally and colored real estate dealers particularly, which was conceived in malice and written in the bitterness of jealousy. In the following issue of the *Home News*, a member of the staff of this newspaper demolished Taylor and his argument in fashion gentle but none the less effective, and made of Taylor's tongue a sword without hilt or edge. The Harlem oracle was furious and marched around with much perspiration. His answer was a new agreement touching another block. In due time Nail and Parker, or some other agency, will knock that agreement into a cocked hat.

Now what was Taylor up to? We see now. Without a job, and without a business, he was disturbed not over the fortunes of colored people but over his own misfortunes with respect to bread and butter. If Taylor is crazy, he is certainly no fool, for in proximity of 135th street he has been placed in charge of all "restricted" property, now extensively advertised along with his name and address. Taylor and his Harlem Property Owners' Association are real estate agents, we see, and, means fair or fine, if they couldn't get business in one way, they could get it in the other. And they have gotten it.

But neither Taylor nor his Association can harm other colored dealers, as long as they are square— nor prevent the people living in good houses, for the people here hath fulfilled what was long ago written: "Ye shall inhabit cities which ye hath not built, and houses wherein ye dwells.

NEGRO WINS LEGAL BATTLE.

Supreme Court of Washington Decides Important Case in Favor of David Cole—Cannot Exclude Negroes From Buying Property.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 1-26-11

Spokane, Wash., Jan 23.—A decision was recently rendered by the Supreme Court of Washington involving the property rights of the Negro, which has caused much rejoicing among the colored people of this State.

The case was that of the Hunter Tract Investment Company against David Cole.

Says the Spokane *Citizen* regarding the case:

"In winning the case Attorney Andrew R. Black, of Seattle, scored a tremendous victory for the Negroes of this State. The Hunter Tract Investment Company represents a large and aristocratic section of the city of Seattle and by their policy Negroes were to be excluded. David Cole by purchase [illegible] contract to a certain parcel of land in their section and concluded the contract by paying the total price for the land. The Hunter people then on the ground of his being a Negro refused to sign and convey the deed.

"In the Superior Court of King County after a very hotly contested legal battle between Attorney Black and the several attorneys representing the millionaires' syndicate, Black won and the Hunter people carried the case to the Supreme Court. Mr. Black personally appeared and argued the cause of not only his client, but his race before that tribunal and was rewarded by the present decision.

"The *Citizen* congratulates Attorney Black and feels that it expresses the silent sentiment of all members of the Negro race throughout the State when it says: 'He nobly fought a good fight and the reward obtained by the Supreme Court decision will last and be enjoyed by generations yet unborn in this State.'

"By and under the present ruling the Negro's right to buy and hold property any place when he has the money to purchase is no longer a question. The Supreme Court recognizes that as one of his inherent rights. The decision was just and honest and the Supreme Court judges are to be commended upon their attitude of fairness in this case."

Much comment has arisen as a result of the speech delivered by Rev. Dr. W. L. Pickard, pastor of the First Baptist Church (white) at the one hundred and ninth anniversary exercises of the Second Baptist Church. What Dr. Pickard said was by no means new or startling in the least for it has been expressed before by both [illegible] of his own race and Negroes prior to his talk on Sunday night. But coming from a man who occupies such an exalted position in the community as does Dr. Pickard, these views of his on the race problem have been given wide publicity. Most noteworthy of the many things which were said by the speaker was that there is a different attitude now existing between the races than there was years ago; that the white people do not feel that they owe the Negro an eternal debt because of the latter's grandparents, and that the Negroes do not feel that they owe the white people anything because of the ties that bound the races in the long ago. He also spoke of the fact that the white people are teaching their children to do everything that needs to be done in the home and are therefore approaching that period in their lives where they do not any longer feel it absolutely essential to maintain Negro servants. He said that they are becoming independent and that the young generation of white men are learning to do and taking hold of many things which

Sarah Pickard 1-12-11

in years gone by they were perfectly satisfied to allow the Negro to do. Truly is this a warning to the Negroes and it behooves us to wake up and take cognizance of its significance. As to the truthfulness of the statement that we have been crowded out of many fields in which we have for many years had a monopoly all we have to do is to look around the city and see the many things which years ago the white man looked upon with disdain and contempt but today is doing as willingly as ever the Negro did. Truly do we need to bestir ourselves and begin preparing for the time when we shall be self dependent and be able through our own business enterprises to give employment to our boys and girls. The time is coming, and not in the far distant future either, when if we are going to "make good" in the race of life we must be able to measure up shoulder to shoulder with those who compete against us and we are firm in the belief that if we are accorded a fair chance in the grind of life we shall not in the end be found wanting. All we ask is to be given that protection in the pursuit of our endeavors which should be afforded all men and with our people working with might and main then we shall be able to survive the struggle. Indeed is the brunt of the battle to be borne by the Negro himself but it must not be forgotten that for him to develop to his greatest possibility he must be afforded a man's chance.

"PULL OFF" BIG DEAL

Nail & Parker Close Deal for St. Philip's and Chase Realty Co., Involving a Million Dollars—Ten New Apartment Houses to Be Opened in Harlem by Deal—Whites Are Dispossessed.

A Harlem wag heard about the million deal recently made by Nail & Parker, the real estate dealers that deal in real estate. "The difference between Nail & Parker and many another of the big ones," sprung the wag "is that they are swapping houses while many are swapping stories."

The deal pulled off by this progressive pair of what Charles W. Anderson, the unfailing observer, call "the youth of the thing," involving the huge sum of $1,000,070, not only puts this firm at the very front, but influences the life of the colored people of New York as nothing of the kind has done in many a long year. It puts on the book [illegible] St. Philip's Church, the wealthi[illegible]red church corporation in the [illegible]y. [illegible]hest [illegible]rty owned [illegible]ple in M[illegible]ar or in[illegible] and it [illegible]s up to [illegible] that they [illegible]au the colore[illegible] better housed tha[illegible] in any other town in [illegible]

In almost every window of [illegible] row of apartment houses on the north side of 135th street, between Lenox

JOHN E. NAIL

and Seventh avenues, is displayed the sign, "For Rent, Apply to Nail & Parker." Until a few days ago in the office of the renting agents in the same houses stood the insulting board, "The agents promise their tenants that these houses will be rented only to WHITE people." The old promise broke "square in two" when Nail & Parker threw themselves against it.

The houses are the ten new law apartment houses running from 107 to 145 West 135th street, covering three-fourths of the block, abutting the public library on the east, and but three doors removed from Seventh avenue on the west. They were built five years ago, and are finished in high style from entrance to roof, the halls being decorated lavishly.

The transaction, made for both sides through the office of Nail & Parker, was between St. Philip's Church and the Chase Realty Company, a company largely interested in property in the Pennsylvania district. For St. Philip's Nail & Parker sold their property, including the old parish house, running from 113 to 131 West 38th street, for $450,000. Seventy-six years ago this property brought the then enormous sum of $9,000. In three-quarters of a century it increases in value by exactly fifty times. The improvements made on the property since have proven a source of much revenue to the church. Several years ago the informed will remember that Nail & Parker sold for the church their old meeting place in West 25th street for $140,000.

HENRY C. PARKER

For the Chase Realty Company, the purchasers of the 30th street property, Nail & Parker sold to St. Philip's Church the property already described for the sum of $620,000. The houses are situated on plots 40x100 each, and are six stories high, accommodating four families to a floor, and practically new.

There is a humorous side to the deal. Several weeks ago several light-brained people who say that they are "white," signed up a big piece of foolscap to the effect that the owners of the houses in the two blocks in 136th street, between Lenox and Eighth avenues, would neither sell nor rent to colored people. The new houses now opened to colored people occupy the south side of one of those blocks, and if the colored people were given to revenge they might let loose on instruments of music sometimes and show their friends to the back of them what a blessed thing it is to be happy. But they will live in peace with their neighbors.

Nail & Parker will become the agents of the new houses, and already their temporary renting office at 135 is crowded with applicants for apartments. As far as possible the houses will be restricted to respectable people, as hard a job as that is in New York, among all people, without regard to color. With the addition of these houses Nail & Parker, now known as "the Little Fathers," become the largest renting agents among the colored real estate dealers. In this block alone they will have 240 families. It is very likely that they will move their own quarters from 133d street to one of the stores in 135th street.

Nail & Parker, who are best and first among what Booker Washington calls "the samples," may be looked to now to bring many things to pass. Nobody has been able to stop them since they started, and they have too long a stride now to fear being retarded. They say that their only ambition is to be known as RELIABLE real estate agents.

GARAGES DRAW LINE

Charges that Colored Chauffeurs Are Discriminated Against True, but Colored Men Are Now Conducting Thriving Garage Establishments as the Result.

Upon further investigation by THE AGE, it has been found that the charge made a few weeks ago that the colored chauffeurs of New York City were being discriminated against, many garages refusing to store automobiles operated by colored men, is true. The Knickerbocker, White Steamer, Sterns and Lincoln Square garages refuse to store all cars driven by colored chauffeurs.

It is admitted by some colored chauffeurs that there are white owners of automobiles who hire colored men to operate their car and who are also asked to wait on the table and do yard work. It is claimed, however, that in many instances white chauffeurs are required to perform similar service. There are many colored chauffeurs who only drive cars and refuse to work around the house.

J. W. Hudspeth, instructor and manager of the Cosmopolitan Automobile School, 213 West 52d street, in speaking of the situation, said to an AGE representative:

"The attitude of the white garages in refusing to store machines operated by colored chauffeurs, while unfair, at the same time make it good for such active and intelligent colored men as J. Albert Roberts and Ben Thomas, who conduct up-to-date garages for colored chauffeurs. Then there is Felton's Auto Transportation Company at 304-6 West 49th street, which is the largest garage owned by colored men in New York, having six floors and basement, which furnishes space for storing 130 cars. He has 120 students daily; employs seven white brass cleaners, five colored cleaners and washers and two-thirds of the chauffeurs who store their cars with the concern are white. He has no trouble whatsoever. The same can be said of J. Albert Roberts and Ben Thomas. Then there is James Mitchell, 346 West 53d street, who is not only the manager of a garage, but a first-class mechanic. So, so far as I can see, the colored man does not lose anything by the narrow-minded attitude of the white garage managers."

NEGROES BUYING PROPERTY.

Some of the Best Properties in the Capital City Are Being Acquired By Them.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The thrifty colored people are taking possession of the heart of Washington's most desirable residential section. The Northwest quarter of the city, from M street to far above Florida avenue, and from North Capitol street to Seventeenth is being bought up or rented by colored people of the better class. Houses that could not have been occupied by any Negro ten years ago are now being gladly offered to colored tenants, and streets inaccessible to the race are now almost completely occupied by Negroes. The whites abandon a street or locality as soon as a few Negroes move in, and they are now gradually retreating toward the newer homes in the suburbs, leaving some of the most comfortable mansions to colored people, in the regions most convenient to the stores traction lines and offices.

The Cameron apartment house is now for colored people, and since U street is practically given over to Negro business enterprises, it is only a question of time when the Oswego, the Exeter, the Ilkley and the Bryn Mawr apartment houses, now occupied by whites, will be turned over to colored tenants.

The color line is drawn as rigidly here as in any colored community, but the quick-witted Negroes, instead of whining, are embarking in business for themselves and turning race prejudice into profit by reaching out and gathering in dollars that the white merchants disdain to accept on equal terms with others.

Girls Needed in Paterson.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Paterson, N. J., May 10.—Mr. Robert Sisco is slowly recovering from an attack of paralysis, on account of which he has been an inmate of the General Hospital.

Revival services are in progress in the Calvary Baptist Church.

The Forum met in the C. M. A. Hall Sunday afternoon and was addressed by Fred R. Moore, editor of The AGE. The address dealt out wholesome advice along the lines where we are found wanting. The next meeting of the Forum will be held May 21, when the address will be delivered by ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Mrs. Joseph Green has returned to Paterson from Goshen, N. Y., where she was in attendance upon her mother during her illness.

Mrs. Wm. Green has opened an employment agency at 14 Governor street and needs fifty experienced girls to take situations. We learn from Mrs. Green that good colored help is very scarce.

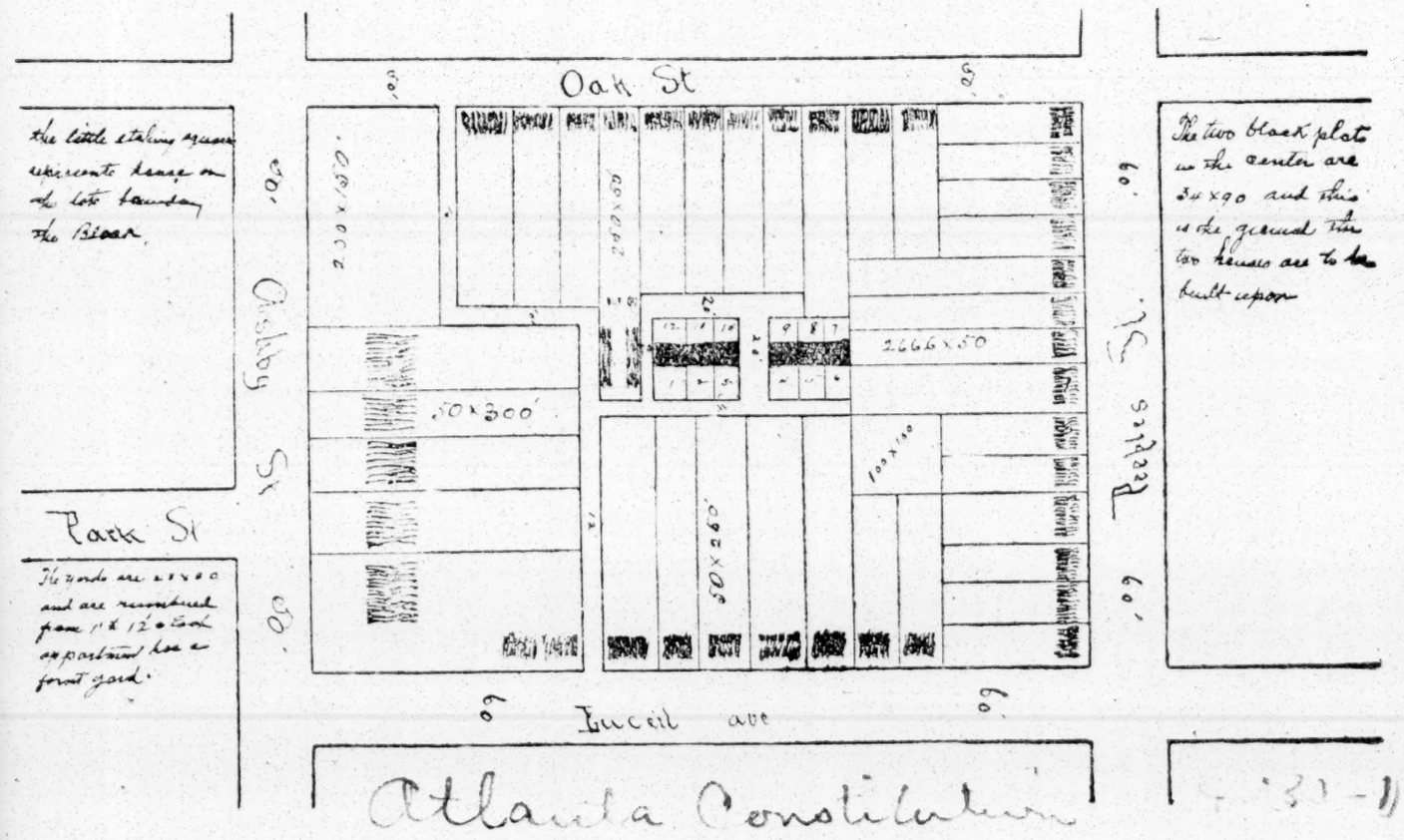
RACE SEGREGATION PROPOSED

NO WHITE PERSON MAY MOVE INTO BLOCK IN BALTIMORE WHERE MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS ARE BLACK.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—Henceforth no white person may move into a block in Baltimore where the majority of residents of that block are negroes, nor may any negro move into a block where the majority of the residents are white. This is the main idea of the so-called E. H. [illegible] segregation ordinance, which was signed by Mayor Mahool today. It is expected the act will be taken to the courts to test its constitutionality.

Segregation—19

This Diagram Shows Location of Wimpy Property in West End


Oak St
Oakley St
Park St
Lucile ave
Peters St
the little shaded square represents house on the lots fronting the Block.
The two black plats in the center are 34×90 and this is the ground the two houses are to be built upon
The lands are 21×90 and are numbered from 1 to 12 on each apartment house as front yard.
230×150
200×150
50×300
50×260
100×150
2666×50

In view of the agitation over the matter of erecting two apartment houses, in West End, by W. E. Wimpy, and the further fact that an indignation meeting of the citizens of the seventh ward was held last night, it is interesting to study the map and diagram of the property as presented above.

The black plats in the center of the drawing show the spots on which the apartment houses are to be built. The bone of contention on the part of the citizens seems to be hinged on the fact that these houses are to be occupied by negro tenants and the further fact that the property will be adjoining property owned and occupied by white people.

A careful investigation of the map will show that the apartments will be from 200 to 300 feet from the nearest white residence, and in every instance is in the rear of such homes.

The map has been drawn by an accurate scale and shows that these houses will not be nearer than 250 feet on any of the four streets that enclose the block.

The map is marked with fine black lines indicating the houses on the four blocks.

It will be readily seen from this that the proposed negro property will be in the rear of all these houses, that they will be obscure as far as the streets enclosing the property are concerned, and that it will be utterly impossible for the negro apartments to be seen from either of the four streets.

Just across the eleven-foot alley from the proposed site of the apartments will be noticed a plat showing the light black marks. This shows the location of two negro houses that have stood on this property for the past fifteen or twenty years.

Each of these apartments will have a front yard, but none will have a back yard. These yards will be 20x30 feet and are indicated in the plat by the small figures surrounding the plat showing the location of the proposed site, and are numbered from 1 to 12.

Mr. Wimpy goes into details as to what the proposed buildings will be. He proposes to make them modern and sanitary in every respect. He expresses great surprise that the citizens should be indignant because he proposes to erect a modern apartment for the housing of the servants.

Atlanta Constitution

RICHMOND FIGHTING SEGREGATION

ORDINANCE INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA CITY DRAWS PROTESTS.

Richmond, Va. — (Special.) — The council cinmittee on ordinance, charter and reform of this city, by a unanimous vote recommended to the city council the Vonderlehr race segregation ordinance for this city, which restricts the ownership of property to this extent: that no white person shall reside on any block where the majority of residents are colored and that no colored people shall reside in a block where the white people are in majority. John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Planter, and president of the Machanics Savings bank, led the opposition to this proposed law, which is meant to impede the progress of the Negro. He stated that the races is Richmond were well segregated and the increase of the Negro population was such that they had to expand their territory.

Rev. Father Hannigan, who is doing a great work among Negroes in the city, made remarks against the recommendation that were significant. He spoke of the un-Caristian like attitude of the law makers. He said that the salvation of the black man's soul was according to the doctrines of his church, was as important as that of the white man, and for that reason he had devoted his life the last twenty years in Christian work among Negroes, and for which he was not ashamed. He paid a high tribute to this race and impressed the committee with the fact that he was eminently fitted in giving his opinion as to the worth of the Negro in his development. He raised a question concerning the buildings now occupied by Christian movements, which would be affected by the discriminating law.

The cause of this action is because of the erection of the $100,000 bank building on Clay street, of which John Mitchell, is president, and colored people moving into that street. The colored people are determined to fight the ordinance upon its passage in the council.—Geo. F. King.

LAW STILL CONFUSING.

[illegible]—The new segregation law is already worrying it sponsors. The Chinaman [illegible] was raised in a white family and [illegible] the white neighbors raising an objection to his occupancy.

FOR SEGREGATION

Democrats in First Branch of the City Council, Baltimore, Pass for Second Reading Ordinance for Segregation of Negroes.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 22.—The Democrats in the First Branch of the City Council Monday evening passed, for second reading, a favorably reported ordinance for the segregation of Negroes in this city. The Democratic majority will likely adopt the ordinance, which is the result of the alleged depreciating effect on property values in the residential section by the blacks becoming tenants therein. On several avenues the presence of Negro residents has lowered values from 30 to 50 per cent., it is claimed. The committee in its report says that "unless some early and effective solution is found more friction and disorder between the races will result," and "that public policy demands preventive legislation."

The report further says: "No fault is found with the Negroes' ambitions, but the committee feels that Baltimoreans will be criminally negligent as to their future happiness if they suffer the Negroes' ambitions to go unchecked. The existence of such an ambition is a constant menace to the social quietude and property values of every white neighborhood in Baltimore."

The ordinance forbids white persons moving into an obviously Negro residential block and lays a restraining hand on Negroes who would locate in white residential sections.

TO TEST GRANFATHER CLAUSE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Joseph Atwater, a Negro citizen of Oklahoma, has filed in the Supreme Court of the United States an appeal from the decision of the Oklahoma courts which refused to enjoin election officials of Oklahoma City from denying him the right to vote on November 8.

The petition for injunction was based on the assertion that the "grandfather clause" placed in the Oklahoma Constitution by amendment was invalid, because it would deny the right to vote to a large number of Negroes in the State entirely on account of color or previous condition of servititude. The clause complained of denied the right to vote to those who could not read and write a section of the constitution. It provided, however, that no person should lose the right to vote if either he or his ancestors had that right in any form of government on January 1, 1866.

SEGREGATION LAW INVALID.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The West segregation ordinance, drawn for the purpose of dividing the white from the negro residents in this city and under which criminal prosecutions for violations have already begun, was declared invalid today on the ground there were defects in the drafting of the measure.

RACE SEGREGATION IN NEW YORK.

The public school of Flushing, L. I., is the scene of a small racial conflict. Beatrice Chapman, a young girl, was forced by her teacher, a woman, to dance with a negro boy the other day and the girl made a vigorous protest. When her complaint reached the ears of the patrons of the school the High School and Educational Committee of the Flushing Association held a special meeting to formulate a protest. An effort will be made to segregate negro pupils from the whites.

The father of the girl in the case at the meeting made this statement: "I know nothing against the boy Davis and I have no complaint to make against any individual connected with the school. But the system is wrong under which such things could happen." It is more than wrong and it is surprising that more people haven't found it out before now.

In Jamaica, L. I., where there is a much larger negro colony than at Flushing the race question figured prominently before New York city embraced it. The Jamaica School Board built a separate school for negro children and compelled them to attend it.

One negro woman, according to The New York Herald, carried her case to the courts, contending that her children should be allowed to attend the school for white children. But the Court of Appeals, February 6, 1900, affirmed the decision of the lower court holding that the School Board had the right to establish separate schools for negro children.

The Herald says this case aroused a great deal of animosity throughout Long Island during the trial, and the state of feeling caused by the Chapman case in Flushing threatens to revive this animosity.

FORCIBLY EJECTED FROM PULLMAN CAR; NOW SUES

Dr. William J. Thompkins Asks for $100,000 Damages

OUTRAGED IN OKLAHOMA

Taken Off Pullman Car by Four Deputy Sheriffs at Vinta—Taken Before Justice and Fined $14.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-9-11

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.—Dr. William J. Thompkins, of this city, has brought suit in the Federal Court against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and the Pullman Company for $100,000 damages, alleging that he was forcibly ejected from a Pullman car at Vinta, Okla., and taken before a Justice of the Peace because he refused to leave the car.

Dr. Thompkins, who is one of the most prominent physicians in the West, on Saturday, December 31, left his home for McAlester, Okla., on the M., K. and T. Railroad, to make a professional call on Miss Hazel McDaniel, daughter of L. E. McDaniel, who was seriously ill with typhoid fever.

He had purchased a railroad ticket and also a Pullman ticket to McAlester, and his trip was uneventful until he reached Vinta. At Vinta he was forcibly ejected from the Pullman by four burly deputy sheriffs who put him under arrest. When the County Judge refused to assume jurisdiction Mr. Thompkins was taken before a Justice of the Peace. During the mock trial it was discovered that Dr. Thompkins had been arrested without a warrant, and although there was not a member of the railroad crew present to enter a complaint, the case was tried nevertheless. Such a little matter as trying a prisoner without a warrant was overlooked. The Justice of the Peace fined the defendant $14 and costs, amounting in all to $14. He was told that he would either have to pay the fine or go to jail. Dr. Thompkins paid the fine.

So incensed are the citizens of Kansas City over the outrage that several local organizations are aiding Dr. Thompkins in his legal fight. As he was an interstate passenger prominent white lawyers here state that the plaintiff has a good case and should win.

Dr. Thompkins stated to THE AGE representative that he has hired the best legal talent available to represent him, and is confident of winning his suit.

GETS VERDICT FOR $15,000

FIRST ADVANTAGE IN TESTING OF MISSISSIPPI'S JIM CROW LAW, GOES TO THE PLAINTIFF

VICKSBURG, MISS Feb. 11.—First advantage in the testing of Mississippi's Jim Crow law, went to the plaintiff today when a verdict awarding $15,000 to Miss Pearl Morris was returned in Circuit court. As the basis of the suit, Miss Morris alleged that she was sold a berth in a sleeping car by the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad which was occupied by three negroes.

The case will go to United States Supreme court, attorneys for the road say, if the state supreme court upholds today's decision.

SEGREGATION CASE UP.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31.—Attorneys George S. Willis and Thomas C. Buddell Saturday before Judges Harlan and Duffy in the Criminal Court began a test of the Negro segregation law regulating the residences of black and white families in Baltimore city.

In his opening argument Mr. Willis propounded four legal questions for the court to decide. They are:

1. Has a municipal corporation the power under its police power to prescribe what shall be Negro blocks and what shall be white blocks in the city limits?

2. Is it a reasonable exercise of the police power of a municipal corporation to determine whether or not a land owner has the right to use such land as he may own as a place of residence?

3. Is it incumbent upon each person about to procure a residence in the city of Baltimore before doing so, to determine according to the provisions of the West ordinance whether or not the said block wherein such residence is situated is a black or white block?

4. Does the ordinance fulfil the requirements of the charter provision?

Decision was reserved.

In the progress of the argument there appeared in the court room Justice Lorenz Zeller, of the Court of Special Sessions, First Division, of New York; Dr. Robert Rosseler and Philip Volz. The visitors were escorted by Mr. Volz, and Justice Zeller occupied a place on the bench with the judges during part of the hearing.

FINDING MANY FLAWS IN BALTIMORE ORDINANCE

One Contention is That Law Was Not Legally Passed—Three Successive Readings Not Given in Council.

4-20-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Baltimore, Md., April 19.—The sponsors for the recently enacted law tending to segregate the race to certain streets have already been alarmed at the finding of flaws in their supposedly-perfect measure. One of the things that causes them apprehension is the contention that the law was not legally passed, three successive readings in the City Council not being made.

Another little difficulty is that portion which requires a prospective builder of houses in an unimproved neighborhood to state whether the houses are to be built for colored or white people, and that the same should be advertized by the Building Inspector for the two weeks following the application.

The question at issue is, Who should pay for the advertizing? The advertizing feature is thought to give white people a chance to vigorously protest should anyone try to open up a street for colored people in a white section.

NEGRO G. A. R.'S ARE ORDERED TO LEAVE

ARE STRIPPED OF INSIGNIA.

CROWD AT FITZGERALD ATTACKS AGED UNION VETERAN.

Fitzgerald, Ga., April 8.—Cutting the emblems of the Grand Army of the Republic from the coats of three negro delegates to the annual encampment of the G. A. R. Department of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, here, a crowd of men and boys, estimated at 100, between midnight and dawn this morning ordered the negroes to leave town at once.

The negroes obeyed the order.

The crowd then thronged to the residence of Mr. Nelson, a past commander of the department and it is asserted handled him roughly, the aged veteran being struck several times by members of the crowd. Several shots rang out while the crowd was attacking him.

Crowd of Irresponsible Persons.

The attack upon the three negro veterans was made at the Pine Street Hotel, where they were staying during the encampment, which was held here yesterday.

There is no doubt here that the crowd was made up largely of irresponsible persons and the attacks were more in the nature of personal spite than anything else as the three negroes had been here before at former encampments and suffered no molestation.

This is the first disturbance of the sort that has marred the meetings here of the members of the G. A. R. department. The occurrence was very much deplored to-day.

Kansas City Segregates.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—Taking the cue from Baltimore, an ordinance has been introduced in the City Council segregating the colored people to certain neighborhoods. The proposed measure, which is modeled after the Baltimore law, provides that white people shall not move into colored neighborhoods and vice versa.

The penalty for violations of the measure is a fine of $100, or not less than 30 days or more than twelve months in the workhouse, or both.

...GRO SIGNS ORDINANCE

Segregation Bill Becomes a Law in Baltimore—Negroes Confident Measure Will Be Declared Unconstitutional in the Courts.

12-2-10

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1.—Mayor Mahood Monday signed the ordinance passed by the Democratic majority in the councils segregating Negro residents to certain sections. The city solicitor is of the opinion that the measure is constitutional, but Negro lawyers declare that they will carry the question to the United States Supreme Court.

The Police Department has been instructed to enforce the law, which provides that any neighborhood in Baltimore City where 51 per cent. of the population is white shall be known as a white neighborhood, and any neighborhood in which a similar percentage is colored shall be so designated. The law does not affect colored persons now residing in white neighborhoods. Any Negro moving into white neighborhood shall be fined $100.

The ordinance was passed at the request of white property owners in neighborhoods in which property had greatly depreciated in value because of Negro invasion. If the Negroes take the matter to the courts the white property owners and neighborhood associations will support the city in defense of the law.

There has been considerable interest in the ordinance all over the eastern section of the country. Many Southern cities with a similar negro problem are anxious to see how the measure will work.

A committee, composed of John H. Murphy, Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, Edward Lansey, and John Rich, has been appointed to make preparations to have the ordinance declared unconstitutional.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE 9-28-11

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27.—A gang of white hoodlums attacked a house in the 1400 block of Myrtle avenue, in which a colored family moved last Friday, and broke all of the windows in the house. No arrests were made. Another house, 1437 Myrtle avenue, which is owned by the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, was also attacked. The neighborhood is in the white section of the Seventeenth Ward. Harry S. Cummings is the City Councilman for the ward. A few days previous some hoodlums attacked a house in the northern suburbs, and after nearly wrecking the front, forced the tenants to leave. No arrests were made.

In Norfolk, Va., a plan to segregate colored people, similar to the one in Baltimore, is being considered. In case the ordinance passes it will be unlawful for colored people to live in a block where the majority are white, and for white people to live in a block where the majority are colored.

Segregation -- 1911.

Are Chinese Colored:

The white people of Baltimore lacking in common sense and bent on trouble, will hardly stop until they get their foot into it. Also, they may get the nation's foot into it. The segregation act, which is nothing save an attempt to humiliate respectable colored people, has now encountered the Chinese. What are the Chinese, and why are they. Before they are segregated permanently Baltimore will find out. The colored man has been an American for 400 years. We will segregate him, says Baltimore. The Chinese came here no one seems to know when and how no one cares to tell. We will investigate him, says Baltimore. The New York *Independent* prints the following brave and pointed editorial:

Here is a case for the highest court in Maryland to apply their wits to. A Chinese, one D. Tong, a laundryman, bought a house in a respectable street in Baltimore. But there is a law which says that "Negroes or colored" persons shall not live, except as servants, in a block with "white" people. The law is confessedly meant to divide the population into two and not three classes; "colored" are those who have a fraction of Negro blood. Now neighbors are objecting to Mr. Tong's residence near them, and they are seeking protection under this law against his invasion. Some say that as he is not white he must be colored, while others are sure that "colored" means a black and not a yellow tint. They had never thought of the Chinese when they enacted the law. We are considering what the result would have been if the man had been a Japanese, of a race that not only think themselves just as good as the Caucasians, but can fight to prove it, and canrefer to treaties as to the right of residence to support their claim. The law is as vicious as can be enacted, meant to humiliate a class of people, American citizens, and keep them from rising. It denies that men are created with equal rights; they cannot even breathe except in assigned localities. And we occasionally hear of cases even in the north, along the southern border, in which a colored man is objected to as a neighbor. A teacher, for example, in one case was warned to move away from a home he had taken, and because he preferred to stay, the attempt has been made twice to blow up his house with dynamite. Here is a duty for ministers to do some preaching on the prime principles of the Christian religion.

Segregation

ANGRY CITIZENS CLOSE UP ALLEY TO WIMPY LOT

By Light of Torches a Fence Is Hastily Built After Indignation Meeting.

Atlanta Constitution
+ 30 - 11

RESIDENTS RED HOT AND DEFY MR. WIMPY

Seventh Ward Men Are Determined That No Negro Tenements Shall Be Built in Their Neighborhood---Owner of Lot Feigns Amusement. He Makes a Statement.

If citizens of the seventh ward can carry out plans formulated at a largely-attended mass meeting held last night, W. E. Wimpy will have to furnish the negro tenants of his proposed tenement houses with bullet-proof armor and provide them with aeroplanes. For the angry residents of that section are not only determined to deny Mr. Wimpy every way of entrance to the buildings in question, but they say it will be a mighty unhealthy proceedings for any black to rent quarters there.

Over 250 residents of the seventh ward gathered in Caldwell hall to protest against Mr. Wimpy's plan to erect in the center of a block bounded by Lucile avenue and Ashby, Oak and Peeples streets, two tenement houses of 30 rooms each, for negroes. Before the meeting was over they had unanimously passed resolutions condemning the proposition, had appointed a committee of five to look out for their interests and had pledged their moral and financial support to the plan of closing up a small alley which, it is said, is the only means of ingress and egress to Mr. Wimpy's lot. Incidentally, they had said some uncomplimentary things about Mr. Wimpy.

Alley Is Blocked Up.

But the dramatic feature of the evening was yet to come. After the meeting had adjourned, some twenty stalwart men, armed with lanterns, torches, hammers and nails, constructed a fence which, while not very ornamental, completely blocks up the alley. The work was done in silence, but with grim determinattion, and the amateur carpenters did not seem to mind it a bit when they struck their fingers or thumbs with hammers.

Phil Green Explains.

After B. M. Cross, president of the Seventh Ward Improvement Club, had called the meeting to order, Burgess Smith was elected chairman, and W. A. Hope, secretary.

P. B. Green explained the situation and said that he did not think Mr. Wimpy had any way of getting sewer connection nor any entrance to his lot save through a private alley. He proposed that the neighboring property owers close up this alley and shut out the property.

Alderman F. J. Spratling opinioned that Mr. Wimpy had a right to build almost any kind of a structure he wanted to without his neighbors being able to prevent him by legal means. Speaking as a member of the sewer committee, however, Mr. Spratling thought he could promise that Mr. Wimpy would not be granted any sewer rights.

Hubert L. Culberson said that Mr. Wimpy could not be enjoined from putting up the tenement for negroes, as the law does not recognize a nuisance until it has been established. "However," he continued, "if he could see this crowd he would never build, and if a nigger could see it you may be sure he would never rent." The wild applause that greeted this remark showed that those present caught the gist, and were in full sympathy with it.

The derisive suggestion was then made that perhaps it would be well to convert the plot into a children's playground, call it "Wimpy park," and erect thereon a monument to Mr. Wimpy.

Hot Resolution Adopted.

It was stated that Mr. Wimpy had promised to attend the meeting, but that he had obviously considered it the better policy to stay away.

After some further discussion the following resolution was passed and signed:

"Be it resolved by the citizens of the seventh ward in mass meeting assembled, That we protest against the proposition of W. E. Wimpy to erect in our community any sort of negro tenement or consummate in any way his plan of colonizing negroes in our residence section, and indignantly repel his suggestion as contained in the afternoon papers, that we do not understand his theory or need his assistance in founding homes for negroes we need as servants or otherwise, and we absolutely decline to accept it."

The following committee was appointed to act for the body and report at another mass meeting which will be held in the same hall next Saturday night: W. A. Foster, chairman, E. A. Holbrook, W. R. Beauprie, Luther Z. Rosser, M. Hirshberg, W. M. Smith and F. J. Spratling.

Mr. Wimpy Is Obdurate.

W. E. Wimpy obtained a full account of the mass meeting, and professed to be very much amused by it. "There are always two sides to a plank," he said, "and my side is clean. I do not doubt that when everything is over, the other side will be clean, too. The people of Atlanta know me, and they know that I mean to do what is right in the matter."

He derided the suggestion that has been made that he is trying to hold up the people of the seventh ward for an exorbitant price for the property in question, saying that he had given away more money in Atlanta for charity than most of the "kickers" were worth.

The proposed buildings, he said were to be modern and sanitary in every respect, and he could not understand the objection to them, especially as there are already two negro tenements in the neighborhood.

"I propose to do what is right in the matter," he concluded, "but if these people put the cigar in the mouth and light it, they will have to smoke it."

NEGRO MADE TO LEAVE TOWN

DR. W. C. HOWARD DEPARTS FROM DEMOPOLIS, TAKING HEED OF THREAT OF WHITE CITIZENS OF TOWN.

4-5-11

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 5—Tuesday morning, Dr. W. C. Howard, a negro physician of this city, received a letter in his mail stating that the unsigned parties had been informed that he, Howard, had uttered words in a speech at a negro gathering, very offensive to the white people of Demopolis and that he had better leave Demopolis within four days, or he would be summarily dealt with.

The letter further stated that if he considered the warning a joke, all he had to do was to remain in the city after the time he would be convinced. Howard left the city Tuesday night, leaving three days to his credit. Howard bitterly denied the charges.

OBJECTED TO "JIM CROWISM"

Now President Taft Has Sent Ninth Cavalry Out of San Antonio---Soldiers Resented Efforts of Street Car Conductors to Humiliate Them.

4-6-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, April 4.—President Taft Monday decided upon the prompt removal of the Ninth Cavalry from the division camp at San Antonio in order to avert the possibility of a repetition of the affair of the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Brownsville in 1906.

Representative Garner of Texas, laid before Mr. Taft the details of recent disturbances caused by troopers of the Ninth Cavalry, who resented the efforts of street car conductors to enforce the regulation of the City Council and require them to sit in seats in street cars provided for Negroes. All the street cars in San Antonio are of the "Jim Crow" type, and the colored soldiers have several times torn down the signs in the cars designating seats for white and colored passengers. When remonstrated with, in two instances they have set upon conductors and beaten them severely. The disturbances became so aggravated that the Mayor of San Antonio went to Major Macomb, who commands the regiment, laid the facts before him, and demanded that the colored troopers be required to obey the laws so long as they remained in the city.

The President, after hearing the complaints, sent for Major Gen. Wood, chief of staff, and directed that orders issue to relieve the Ninth from further service in the divisional brigade of cavalry at San Antonio, and send the regiment to duty patrolling the Mexican border as far out in the desert as possible and necessarily away from cities and towns where they might have opportunity to make trouble with the citizens of the country.

SOLDIERS IN BRONZE

The Sun Defends the Famous Fighting Ninth and the World Rebukes the Uniformed Snob.

4-13-11

(Editorial: The Sun, April 8.)

The Ninth Cavalry flurry at San Antonio proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no war crisis in Texas. If the people down there heard the bugles blowing for an advance to the Rio Grande to await developments the Ninth would be one of the most popular regiments in the army, for it is one of the smartest and most efficient. As regards discipline it compares well with any regiment of white soldiers. The Negroes of the Ninth give a readier and more respectful obedience to their officers than the white enlisted men of any other command in the service do to theirs. As to general behavior of the Negro troopers on leave, no matter where they are stationed, it leaves little to be desired by the most prejudiced critics.

"The sentiment here is against them," says Chief of Police Newman of San Antonio, "but they are orderly." In the early days of the mobilization some of the troopers of the Ninth were inclined to resent the enforcement of the Jim Crow law on the street cars in their cases. While their attitude as soldiers wearing the same uniform as the enlisted men of the Seventh Cavalry was logical enough, the law is law, and we have no doubt that Colonel John F. Guilfoyle told them that when they were in San Antonio they must do as Negroes do and keep out of the white compartment of the street cars. In Texas the color line is more stringently drawn than in other Southern States, and San Antonio is no exception, although if the townsmen remember the Alamo it must occur to them that at least one Negro shared the perils of Travis, Crockett, Bowie and Houston. Probably the men of the Ninth got it into their heads that war was imminent and that under the circumstances they would be allowed to have the same indulgences they enjoy in garrison in Wyoming and Montana, where there is no color line. They ought to have known better.

At last accounts the Negro troopers were submitting in a true military spirit to the discrimination of the Jim Crow law, and official San Antonio was going bail for them and pleading with the President not to order the regiment into the border district represented by the Hon. John Nance Garner. If the black soldiers were an incubus and a nuisance, would not this appeal to Mr. Taft be proof of unselfish and self-sacrificing spirit? We note that the Hon. James L. Slayden of the San Antonio district, a member of the House Military Committee, has taken a prominent part in rebuking Representative Garner for interfering in its affairs. In San Antonio everybody, Mexicans as well as Americans, votes for Jim Slayden on election day, and if the conduct of the Ninth were as black as Garner of Uvalde painted it, Mr. Slayden would have rejoiced to see the regiment transferred to Representative Garner's district. That gentleman now understands what a boomerang is. The clamor in Zapata and Hidalgo against the coming of the Ninth for patrol duty sent Mr. Garner on the wings of the morning to the White House to protest, and the regiment, which did not know but it might be despatched to Death Valley, received a third and final order to stay where it was.

The hysteria will now die down, we trust. There would have been none at all if there were anticipations of another Palo Alta or Resaca de la Palma.

BILL AIMED AT BLACKS IN SCHOOLS OF WHITES

Willingham Will Have Measure Introduced In Senate.

FIFE FATHERS THE ACT

Condition in South Alabama Creates Necessity for Statute Providing for Enforcement of Laws Now in Constitution and Code on Subject.

4-4-11

There are no negroes in the white schools of Alabama attending schools for whites, but the inference drawn from the statement of Hon. J. L. Willingham, state superintendent of education, that he will be interrogated in the senate Tuesday by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, as to whether or not there is a constitutional provision that no children of negro blood shall attend a school for whites, and

and creoles by profession in those counties. He immediately referred the matter back to the Boards of Trustees in schools for those counties, etc."

Strange, indeed, it seems to the writer, that, if such conditions have existed in Baldwin County schools, and such complaints have been going to the office of the State Superintendent of Education "for the past twelve years" and have been promptly referred back to the boards of trustees for the schools of Baldwin County, said trustees have never brought the matter to the attention of the County Superintendent or Board of Education of Baldwin County.

So-called creoles there are along the southern coast of Baldwin County, but the Board of Education has provided schools for them, and they are allowed to attend no other. Two instances have occurred within the last ten years of creoles seeking admission into the white schools of Baldwin County, but the applicants were so effectually barred by the joint action of the county and district authorities that no further attempts have been made by the creoles—so far as my knowledge goes—to gain admission to white schools. They appear to be entirely satisfied with the provision that has been made for them, and show no inclination to force themselves into the white schools.

The proposed bill to "provide machinery by which the present laws may be enforced," where they need enforcement, has my unqualified enlorsement. I can not forbear, however, to enter a strong protest against such a reflection as the above mentioned article casts on the citizens and schools of Baldwin County.

Unless the State Superintendent of Education is prepared to enlighten the school authorities of Baldwin County by the citation of instances of complaints that have gone up to his office from Baldwin County within the past twelve years, I must say most emphatically that his misinformation has no foundation in fact. No such conditions exist in Baldwin County.

J. S. Lambert,
Co. Supt. of Education, Bald. Co. Ala.

LYON WARNS COUNCILMEN

Tells City Fathers of Baltimore That Segregation Ordinance Aimed at Colored Residents, Will Also Prove Detrimental to Whites. 3-9-11

Special Correspondence of THE AGE.

Baltimore, Md., March 7.—Dr. Ernest Lyon, former United States Minister to Liberia, and at present pastor of the John Wesley M. E. Church, was one of the principal speakers to appear before the City Council to protest against the new segregation ordinance.

In addressing the members of the City Council Dr. Lyon said:

"As citizens and taxpayers of the city and state we avail ourselves of the opportunity which you have granted us, to record our protest against the passage of the West segregation ordinance, for the following potent reasons, to wit:

"First, because it is unconstitutional.

"Second, because it is unjust to the black man.

"Third, because it it unjust to the reputation of the city.

"Fourth, because it stirs up unnecessarily bad feeling among the two races.

"Speaking of the first, we believe the measure to be unconstitutional, and if allowed to become a law, will deprive the colored people, as citizens and taxpayers, of rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. It is a great wrong for any class of citizens, because of numerical strength to take advantage of the other class, because of numerical weakness, and so deprive them of rights and privileges which are not denied to others.

"We have every reason to believe that the measure in question is aimed at the colored man, although the white man is bound to suffer largely from the reaction in its enforcement, if it becomes a law. It is extremely doubtful if similar legislation would be introduced in this Council against any other race in the community, except the colored race. And why is this? Surely, not because he represents, either the worst or the most unprofitable element in the community—but because he is numerically weak, and has the misfortune to be of a different political faith. It is a political measure, designed as an infliction of punishment upon defenseless victims, whose only offense is that they have adhered too closely to the political traditions of their fathers. It is not a measure designed to aid a struggling race, but rather to crush its aspirations and to deprive it of sanitary conveniences, in its domestic endeavors, which will be impossible if this measure becomes a law.

Measure Is Unjust.

"It is unjust to the colored people, who in every way have shown themselves to be thrifty and industrious citizens. In few cities in the Union, if in any, can a better record be shown in race progress and development. In his ownership of real estate, in his moral and religious endeavors, in his business and other ventures; and as a factor in labor, he has won his right to recognition and fair play, in those things, which are the common heritage of American citizens. He is quite willing to stand or to fall on the record he is making in these directions. Directly he pays taxes on more than $4,500,000 on real and personal estate. He owns $2,000,000 in church property. Indirectly he contributes an appreciable sum to the tax levies of the landlords by rentals.

"The colored people in the city, at the minimum average of $12 per capita, spend with the white merchants annually from two to two and a half millions of dollars for subsistence—to say nothing of other expenditures, such as clothing, transportation, amusement, etc His earnings, deposited in city savings banks, aggregating a neat sum, help to swell the dividends of these institutions. In professional life there are 20 graduated physicians, 12 lawyers, 400 public school teachers, 10,000 school children, two institutions of collegiate grade—namely, Morgan College, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Clayton Williams Institute, under the control of the Baptist denomination. There are 105 ministers of the Gospel, 500 business men, consisting of merchants, contractors, builders, undertakers, printers, etc., and eight journals. This is but a brief statement of facts relating to the status of the colored man in Baltimore City, which I am quite sure contributes to his credit and renders unnecessary any such legislation on the false ground that he is thriftless and unprofitable. Does not this element deserve some consideration at the hands of the City Fathers, without regard to political affiliation and race connections?

City Suffers by Racial Agitation.

"The measure is unjust to the reputation of the city of Baltimore from the viewpoint of capital. It makes Baltimore an undesirable place for the investment of capital. It would appear from these constant agitations that the city is in danger and is suffering from racial troubles. Surely no capitalist would want to invest his money in such a center where there is likely to be race troubles. These are some of the chief reasons why capital is giving Baltimore the black eye. Before the agitation of these measures—so unjust to the black man, and to the City of Baltimore, the former has always prided himself—at home and abroad, upon the friendly and peaceful relations which existed between the two races in Baltimore, as well as the liberality of the white people in their support of every laudable endeavor which has as its object the improvement of the colored population in their midst. Why should that relation be disturbed by the passage of such an unfair and unjust measure?

"The passage of this measure stirs up unnecessarily bad feeling between the two races, a condition which should not exist. It is impossible to persuade the colored people from believing that the author of this measure is an enemy of the race and, therefore, wishes it no good. It is impossible to persuade them from believing that the Democratic party is iminical to the interest of the black man, since all such agitations and unfriendly legislation unfortunately have their origin in its councils and their sponsors are always men of that faith. Such a contemplation cannot fail to stir up bad feeling, which will in the ultimate militate against both races—for it is impossible, conditioned as we are in the body politic, under a democratic form of government—to enact any kind of law that will affect one class of the citizens, without affecting the other class in such shape or form. For these reasons, I have the honor, along with other members of my race, to file my protest against this enforced segregation, based upon statutory enactment."

Letters to The Editor

Mont Ads - 1-28-11

BALDWIN COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Editor Advertiser:

The Advertiser of January 24 contains an article under caption, "Bill Aimed at Blacks in Schools of Whites," in which occurs the statement that "from time to time for the past twelve years there have been complaints coming up to the office of the State Superintendent of Education from Washington and Baldwin counties that negroes in those counties were attending schools for white children. It was remembered by the State Superintendent of Education that there were many creoles, bona fide creoles, divided, was granted.

City Councilman Harry S. Cummings, who introduced the speakers, opposed to the obnoxious measure, stated that it would not do any good, if enacted, but was designed to and would retard the colored people of the city. He also said that the colored people were as loyal and trustworthy an element of the populace as could be found.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, former minister to Liberia, in a strong speech opposing the adoption of the ordinance, stated that it was unconstitutional, unjust to the race, unjust to the reputation of the city and that it unnecessarily stirred up strife between the races.

Mrs. Minnie L. Gaines and Rev. J. A. Holmes also made strong arguments against the adoption of the measure, both urging its evident unfairness and the unfavorable way in which it advertised Baltimore.

Councilman C. H. Heintzemann, the only Republican member of the committee, made an unsuccessful effort to have the ordinance referred to the City Solicitor in order that its validity might be passed upon.

The proposed law prohibits colored people from moving into blocks wholly occupied by whites and vice versa. It also prohibits a school or a church being opened up to one race in a neighborhood occupied by another race, and provides a penalty of from $5 to $50 a day for its violation. As a municipal election will take place in May, there seems little doubt of the measure becoming a law.

Among the colored people who attended the hearing were Rev. C. G Cummings, Hugh E. Macbeth, editor of the Baltimore Times; George Sumner Whyte, A. T. Waller, Mrs. M. E. Cummings, Miss Ida R. Cummings and John H. Murphy, editor of the Afro-American Ledger.

BALTIMORE FIGHTS AGAIN.

3-9-11

Another Segregation Act Arouses Colored Citizens of Monumental City.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Baltimore, Md., March 8.—A hearing of those opposed to and those favoring the West segregation ordinance was held before the joint committee of Police and Jail of the City Council Monday afternoon. One hour, equally